

Oxford Democrat.

No. 22, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, October 4, 1842.

Old Series, No. 33, Vol. 9.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Elwell,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance, and no credit will be given for a longer period than three months.

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Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. 127

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approve credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Glapboards.

South Paris, April 11th, 1842. 140

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BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers

is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 5, 1842. 44

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb. 14, 1842. 41

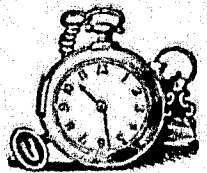
SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

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A new supply of FLO-

RENCE, and other

kinds of the latest style of

BONNETS, just received

and for sale cheap, by

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DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

Emancipation.

I HEREBY give notice that I have this day released

to my son, JOHN A. HOLSTER, all claim to his

services and earnings, during his minority—that I shall

claim none of his earnings, nor interfere with any of

his contracts—or pay any of his debts after this date.

ISAAC HOLSTER.

Witness—LEVI WHITMAN,

Norway, July 6th, 1842. 21

\$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce

a better Compound for Family use

than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States

and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of

the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial

of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Dyspeptic, and

other Obstructions of the stomach, liver and bowels. These

Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany,

and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the

United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family

Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Veg-

etable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation

and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in

their effects, and unvaried in their results. They have long

received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical

Faculty: such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr. Guernsey, of N. York;

Dr. Delamater, Dr. Hosack, and Dr. Landon, of Dutchess county;

and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have

long stood at the head of the profession in their respective

States. Again, gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and

becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people Dyspepsia,

in others, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria,

Asthma, Cough, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Di-

arrhea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption

of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellows

and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness,

Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent

Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Itch, and all

Bilious complaints. These different complaints arise, and

about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as

detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legisla-

tion, one bad law must be supported by others equally as

injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy

body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vi-

brates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into

disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some

will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system, and

has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and re-

move all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the

Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day,

having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each

agent below mentioned.

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1842.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated

Sherry Wine Bitters,

PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients to make

the same put up in pressed packages, for sale by all

Druggists and most of the W. L. Grocers Dealers in the Medical

vicinity. Also, by my agents in all the principal towns thro'-

out New England and the Southern and Western States.

Z. S. HALL, BARRINGTON, agent for Seaboard street,

Hallifax, is general agent for many cases they have. Vegeta-

bles and vegetable medicine are unquestionably the most con-

genial to the human system.

Office 15 Hanover Street, Boston.

75 cents per Bottle; 50 cents per paper.

The following are selected from a large number of Editorial

notices.

From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.

Dr. Richardson's Bitters.—In our columns may be found

an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S.

O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to

be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely

vegetable matter, and from our own experience as well as oth-

ers, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating

effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters,

as they are not a quick nostrum, but discovered, prepared

and vended by a regular Physician, a graduate of the College of

our own State, and who has said but little by way of puffing

them himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge them-

selves. For the diseases that many are liable to in the spring

and summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Nervous

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF

THE UNITED STATES ACCOMPANYING

A TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to the

Senate the results of the negotiations recently

had in this city with the British minister, special

and extraordinary.

These results comprise,

1st. A treaty to settle and define the bounda-

ries between the territories of the United States

and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in

North America, for the suppression of the African

slave trade, and the surrender of criminals,

fugitives from justice, in certain cases.

2d. A correspondence on the subject of the

interference of the Colonial authorities of the

British West Indies with American merchant

vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by

violence, into the ports of those colonies.

3d. A correspondence upon the subject of the

attack and destruction of the steamboat Caroline.

4th. A correspondence on the subject of im-

provement.

If this treaty shall receive the approbation of

the Senate, it will terminate a difference respect-

ing boundary which has long subsisted between

the two governments—has been the subject of

several ineffectual attempts at settlement, and has

sometimes led to great irritations not without

danger of disturbing the existing peace. Both

the U. States and the States more immediately

have entertained no doubt of the validity of the

American title to all the territory which has been

in dispute; but that title was controverted, and the

government of the United States had agreed to

make the dispute a subject of arbitration. One

arbitration had been actually had, but had failed

to settle the controversy; and it was found, at

the commencement of last year, that a corres-

pondence had been held between the two gov-

ernments for a joint commission, with an ultim-

ate reference to an umpire or arbitrator, with au-

thority to make a final decision. That corres-

pondence, however, had been retarded by various

occurrences, and had come to no definite result

when the special mission of Lord Ashburton

was announced. This movement on the part of

England afforded, in the judgment of the Execu-

tive, a favorable opportunity for making an at-

tempt to settle this long existing controversy by

some agreement or treaty, without further refer-

ence to arbitration. It seemed entirely proper

that, if this purpose were entertained, consulta-

tion should be had with the authorities of the

States of Maine and Massachusetts. Letters,

therefore, of which copies are herewith commu-

nicated, were addressed to the Governors of these

States suggesting that commissioners should be

appointed by each of them respectively, to repair

to this city and confer with the authorities of this

government, on a line by agreement or compromise,

with its equivalents and compensations.—This

suggestion was met by both States with a

spirit of candor and patriotism, and promptly

complied with. Four commissioners on the part

of Maine, and three on the part of Massachusetts,

all persons of distinction and high character,

were duly appointed and commissioned, lost no

time in presenting themselves at the seat of Gov-

ernment of the United States. These commis-

sioners have been in correspondence with this

government during the period of the discussions;

have enjoyed its confidence and freest communi-

cations; have aided the general object with their

council and advice; and in the end, have unan-

imously signified their assent to the line propos-

ed in the treaty.

Ordinarily, it would be no easy task to recon-

cile and bring together such a variety of inter-

ests in a matter in itself difficult and perplexed;

but the efforts of the government in attempting

to accomplish this desirable object, have been

seconded and sustained by a spirit of accommo-

dation and conciliation on the parts of the States

concerned, to which much of the success of these

efforts is to be ascribed.

Connected with the settlement of the line of

the Northeastern Boundary, so far as it respects

the States of Maine and Massachusetts, is the

continuation of that line along the highlands to

provinces of North America are separated from the States of the Union by a line of several thousand miles, and along portions of this line the amount of population on either side is quite considerable, while the passage of the boundary is always easy.

Offenders against the law on the one side, transfer themselves to the other. Sometimes, with great difficulty, they are brought to justice, but very often they wholly escape. A consciousness of immunity, from the power of avoiding justice in this way, instigates the unprincipled and reckless to the commission of offences, and the peace and good neighborhood of the border are consequently often disturbed.

In the case of offenders fleeing from Canada into the United States, the Governors of States are often applied to for their surrender, and questions of a very embarrassing nature arise from these applications. It has been thought highly important therefore, to provide for the whole case by a proper treaty stipulation. The article on the subject in the proposed treaty is carefully confined to such offences as all men agree to regard as heinous and destructive of the security of life and property. In this careful and specific enumeration of crimes, the object has been to exclude all political offences, or criminal charges arising from wars or intestine commotions. Treason, misprison of treason, libels, desertion from military service, and other offences of a similar character, are excluded.

And, lest some unforeseen inconvenience or unexpected abuse should arise from the stipulation, rendering its continuance, in the opinion of one or both of the parties, not longer desirable, it is left with the power of either to put an end to it at will.

The destruction of the steamboat *Caroline* at Schlosser, four or five years ago, occasioned no small degree of excitement at the time, and became the subject of correspondence between the two governments. The correspondence having been suspended for a considerable period, was renewed in the spring of last year, but no satisfactory result having been arrived at, it was thought proper, though the occurrence had ceased to be fresh and recent; not to omit attention to it on the present occasion. It has only been so far discussed in the correspondence now submitted as it was accomplished by a violation of the territory of the United States. The letter of the British Minister, while he attempts to justify that violation upon the ground of a pressing and overruling necessity, admitting, nevertheless, that even if justifiable, an apology was due for it, and accompanying this acknowledgment with assurances of the sacred regard of his government for the inviolability of national territory, has seemed to me sufficient to warrant forbearance from any further remonstrance against what took place, as an aggression on the soil and territory of the country.

On the subject of the interference of the British authorities in the West Indies; a confident hope is entertained, that the correspondence which has taken place showing the grounds taken by this government, and the engagement entered into by the British Minister, will be found such as to satisfy the just expectation of the people of the United States.

The impressment of seamen from merchant vessels of this country by British cruisers, although not practiced in time of peace, and, therefore, not at present a productive cause of difference and irritation, has, nevertheless, hitherto been so prominent a topic of controversy, and is so likely to bring on renewed contentions at the first breaking out of an European war, that it has been thought the part of wisdom now to take it into serious and earnest consideration. The letter from the Secretary of State to the British minister explains the ground which the government has assumed and the principles which it means to uphold. For the defence of these grounds and the maintenance of these principles, the most perfect reliance is placed on the intelligence of the American people, and on their firmness and patriotism, in whatever touches the honor of the country, or its great and essential interests.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, August 11, 1842.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRITISH SPECIAL MISSION.

Mr. Webster to the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 12, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:—I place in your hands a note received yesterday from Lord Ashburton; it would have been transmitted sooner, but I was not able to read it myself until this morning. I shall have the honor of inviting a conference with you at an early opportunity, being very desirous of making progress in the business in which we are engaged, and satisfied that the various parties in interest are as well prepared now to come to a decision as they are likely to be at any time hereafter.

I have the honor, &c.
DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Hon Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts.

Mr. Webster to the Maine Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 15, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:—You have had an opportunity of reading Lord Ashburton's note to me of the 11th of July. Since that date, I have had full and frequent conferences with him respecting the Northeastern boundary, and believe I understand what is practicable to be done on that subject, so far as he is concerned. In these conferences, he made no positive or binding propositions, though perhaps it would be more desirable, under present circumstances, that such propositions should proceed from the side of the United States. I have reason to believe, however, that he would agree to a line of boundary between the United States and the British provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, such as is described in a paper accompanying this, (marked B.) and identified by my signature.

In establishing the line between the monument and the St. John, it is thought necessary to adhere to that run and marked by the surveyors

of the two Governments in 1817 and 1818.—There is no doubt that the line recently run by Major Graham is more entirely accurate; but, being an *ex parte* line, there would be objections to agreeing to it without examination, and thus another survey would become necessary. Grants and settlements, also, have been made in conformity with the former line, and its errors are so considerable that it is not thought that their correction is a sufficient object to disturb these settlements. Similar considerations have had great weight in adjusting the line in other parts of it. The territory in dispute between the two countries contains 12,029 square miles, equal to 7,697,280 acres.

By the line described in the accompanying paper, there will be assigned to the United States 7,015 square miles, equal to 4,489,600 acres; and to England 5,013, equal to 3,207,680 acres. By the award of the King of the Netherlands, there was assigned to the United States 7,908 square miles, 5,061,120 acres; to England, 4,119 square miles, 2,636,160 acres.

The territory proposed to be relinquished to England, south of the line of the King of the Netherlands, is, as you will see, the mountain range, from the upper part of the St. Francis river to the meeting of the two contested lines of boundary, at the Metjarmette Portage in the highlands, near the source of the St. John. This mountain tract, containing 893 square miles, equal to 571,520 acres. It is supposed to be of no value for cultivation or settlement. On this point you will see, herewith, a letter from Capt. Talcott, who has been occupied two summers in exploring the line of the highlands, and is intimately acquainted with the territory. The line leaves to the United States between the base of the hills and the left bank of the St. John's, and lying along the river, a territory of 657,280 acres, embracing, without doubt, all the valuable land south of the St. Francis and west of St. John.—Of the general division of territory, it is believed, and it may be safely said, that while the portion remaining with the United States is, in quantity, seven twelfths, in value it is at least four fifths of the whole.

Nor is it supposed that the possession of the mountain region is of any importance, in connection with the defence of the country, or any military operations. It lies below all the accustomed practical passages for troops into and out of Lower Canada; that is to say, the Chaudiere, Lake Champlain, Richelieu, and the St. Lawrence. If an army with its material could possibly pass into Canada, over these mountains, it would only find itself on the bank of the St. Lawrence below Quebec, and, on the other hand, it is not conceivable that an invading enemy from Lower Canada would attempt a passage in this direction, leaving the Chaudiere on one hand and the route by Madawaska on the other.

If this line shall be agreed to, on the part of the United States, I suppose that the British minister would, as an equivalent, stipulate, first, for the use of the river St. John, for the conveyance of the timber growing on any of its branches, to tide water, free from all discriminate tolls, impositions, or disabilities of any kind, the timber enjoying all the privileges of British colonial timber. All opinions concur, that this privilege of navigation must greatly enhance the value of the territory and the timber growing thereon, and prove exceedingly useful to the people of Maine. Second, that Rouse's Point, in Lake Champlain, and the lands heretofore supposed to be within the limits of New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, but which a correct ascertainment of the 45th parallel of latitude shows to be in Canada, should be surrendered to the United States.

It is probable also, that the disputed line of boundary in Lake Superior might be so adjusted as to leave a disputed island within the United States. The cessions on the part of England would ensure partly to the benefit of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, but principally to the United States. The consideration on the part of England, for making them, would be the manner agreed upon for adjusting the Eastern boundary. The price of the cession, therefore, whatever it might be, would in fairness belong to the two States interested in the manner of that adjustment.

Under the influence of these considerations, I am authorized to say, that if the commissioners of the two States assent to the line described in the accompanying paper, the United States will undertake to pay these States the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided between them in equal moieties; and, also, to undertake for the settlement and payment of the expenses incurred by those States for the maintenance of the civil posse; and, also, for a survey which it was found necessary to make.

The line suggested, with the compensations and equivalents which have been stated, is now submitted for your consideration. That it is all which might have been hoped for, looking to the strength of the American claim, can hardly be said. But, as the settlement of a controversy of such duration is a matter of high importance, as equivalents of undoubted value are offered, as longer postponement and delay would lead to further inconvenience, and to the incurring of farther expenses, and as no better occasion, or perhaps any other occasion, for settling the boundary by agreement, and on the principle of equivalents, is ever likely to present itself, the Government of the United States hope that the commissioners of the two States will find it to be consistent with their duty to assent to the line proposed, and to the terms and conditions attending the proposition.

The President has felt the deepest anxiety for an amicable settlement of the question, in a manner honorable to the country, and such as should preserve the rights and interests of the States concerned. From the moment of the announcement of Lord Ashburton's mission, he has sedulously endeavored to pursue a course the most respectful towards the States, and the most useful to their interests, as well as the most becoming to the character and dignity of the Government. He will be happy, if the result shall be, such as will satisfy Maine and Massachusetts, as well as the rest of the country. With these sentiments on the part of the President, and with the conviction that no more advantageous arrangement can be made, the subject is now referred

to the grave deliberation of the commissioners.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.
To the Hon. the Commissioners of Maine.*

*Same, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Commissioners of Massachusetts.

B.
Beginning at the monument at the source of the river St. Croix, as designated by the commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of 1794, between the Government of the United States and Great Britain; thence north, following the exploring line run and marked by the surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent to its intersection with the river St. John, and to the middle of the main channel of the said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis, thence up the middle of the channel of said river, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagmook; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point on the northwest branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, then the said point shall be made to recede down the said river to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said dividing highlands;—thence in a straight line, in a course about south, eight degrees west, to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 25 intersects the southwest branch of the St. John; thence southerly, by the said branch, to the source thereof, in the highlands at the Metjarmette portage; thence down along the said highland around the headwaters of Indian stream, and so on to the highlands which divide that stream on the one hand, and Hall's stream on the other; thence south, along the said highlands till the line thus run intersects the old line of the boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins, previous to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British province of Canada on the other, as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river.

Captain Talcott to Mr. Webster.
Washington, July 14, 1842.

SIR:—The territory within the lines mentioned by you contains eight hundred and ninety three square miles, equal to five hundred and seventy one thousand five hundred and twenty acres. It is a long and narrow tract upon the mountains or highlands, the distance from Lake Pohenagmook to the Metjarmette portage being one hundred and ten miles. The territory is barren, and without timber of value, and I should estimate that nineteen parts out of twenty are unfit for cultivation. Along eighty miles of this territory, the highlands throw up into irregular eminences, of different heights, and, though observing a general northeast and southwest direction, are not brought well into line. Some of these elevations are over three thousand feet above the sea.

The formation is primitive siliceous rock, with slate resting upon it, around the basis. Between the eminences are morasses and swamps, throughout the beds of moss, of luxuriant growth, rest on and cover the rocks and earth beneath. The growth is such as is usual in mountain regions on the continent, in high latitudes. On some of the ridges and eminences, birch and maple are found; on others, spruce and fir; and in the swamps spruce intermixed with cedar; but the wood, every where, is insignificant, and of stunted growth. It will readily be seen, therefore, that for cultivation, or as capable of furnishing the means of human subsistence, the lands are of no value.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
A. TALCOTT, Commissioner.
Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

Commissioners of Massachusetts to Mr. Webster.

Washington, July 20, 1842.

SIR:—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 15th July, addressed to us as commissioners of Massachusetts, authorized to act in their behalf in the settlement of the controversy concerning the Northeastern boundary of the United States. The proposal therein presented for our assent, in behalf of the Government we represent to the establishment of the conventional boundary indicated in your communication, and upon the terms and equivalents therein set forth, has received our careful consideration, and without further delay we submit the following reply:

After the many interviews which we have had the pleasure to hold with you during the progress of the negotiation which is drawing to its close, it is unnecessary for us to express our full concurrence in the sentiment, that the line suggested, with its compensation and equivalents, is not all of which might have been hoped for, in view of the strength of the American claim to the territory in dispute. But inasmuch as in the progress of a negotiation, conducted with great deliberation, every proposition has been put forth, which any party, in whatever manner and to whatever extent it may be interested, has been disposed to submit for consideration and adoption, and the ultimate point has been reached, at which negotiation must result in a compact, or the interruption of further effort for its accomplishment, we proceed to discharge the remaining duty which is devolved upon us.

We are fully aware of the importance of the act that we are called upon to perform. It is not less than the relinquishment, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of territory which she always claimed to be a part of her possessions, and to which she has a clear and indisputable title. So strong is the conviction of the right of Massachusetts and Maine to the undisturbed enjoyment of the land constituting what is called the disputed territory, by force of the treaty which

terminated the war of the Revolution, that she would prefer an appeal to the same arbitration by which the acknowledgment of her right was originally obtained, to a surrender, without just equivalent, of any portion of their territory.—Still, she is aware that the government and people of the United States desire to preserve peace and friendly relations with other nations, so long as they can be maintained with honor, by concessions which, not a just policy alone, but that which is liberal and magnanimous, may require. She partakes of the common spirit, and its influence pervades all her actions throughout this negotiation.

There are other considerations of weight in the decision of this question. Though the titles of Massachusetts to the lands in dispute is believed to be perfect, it is not to be overlooked that they have been the subjects of controversy through many years; that attempts by negotiation and through the intervention of an umpire have been unsuccessfully made, to extinguish a conflicting claim; and that the nations which are now seeking by renewed negotiation to put a period to the protracted strife, while desiring peace, have been brought to the verge of destructive war, through dissensions accident to a disputed boundary. Should this negotiation fail of a successful issue, the alternative offered is a renewed submission of our rights to the determination of others. Past experience enforces the belief that other years must elapse and great inconveniences be felt, before a decision can be obtained, and the same monitor suggests the obvious truth, that however the title of Massachusetts and Maine, and of the United States, may be firmly established in justice, it is not equally certain that it would be confirmed by the tribunal from whose decision, whatever it might be, no appeal could honorably be taken.

But the considerations which most powerfully impel the State of Massachusetts to acquiesce in the terms for a treaty, that your communication indicates, are the known desire of the people of the United States for a speedy settlement of the vexed question of the boundary, and the request of the general Government, expressed through its constitutional organs, that Massachusetts would yield her consent to an arrangement which that government deems to be reasonable. The State we have the honor to represent would be slow to disappoint the hopes of the nation, and reluctant to reject terms which the government of the United States urges her to accept, as being compatible in the estimation of that government, with the interest of the State, and essential to the complete adjustment of difficulties, which the security of national peace demands.

Whether the national boundary suggested by you be suitable or unsuitable, whether the compensations that Great Britain offers to the United States for the territory conceded to her be adequate or inadequate, and whether the treaty which shall be effected shall be honorable to the country or incompatible with its rights and dignity, are questions, not for Massachusetts, but the General Government, upon its responsibility to the whole country, to decide. It is for this State to determine for what equivalents they will relinquish to the United States her interest in certain lands in the disputed territory, so that they may be made available to the Government of the United States, in the establishment of the Northeastern boundary, and in a general settlement of all matters in controversy between Great Britain and the United States.

In this view of the subject, and with the understanding that the words "nearest point of the highlands," in your description of the proposed line of boundary, is meant the nearest point of the crest of the highlands; that the right to the free transportation thereupon of all products of the soil as well as of the forest; and that the pecuniary compensation to be paid by the Federal Government to the State of Massachusetts shall be increased to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the State of Massachusetts, through her commissioners, hereby relinquish to the United States her interests in the lands which will be excluded from the dominion of the United States by the establishment of the boundary aforesaid.

We have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect,
Your obedient servants,
ABBOTT LAWRENCE,
JOHN MILLS,
CHARLES ALLEN.
Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN VERMONT.

As the whigs have crossed so far into Vermont, and as they were not routed at the defeated in Vermont, we need not find it in our soul to throw a damper over their satisfaction.—But it is due to truth to let the facts be known. Here they are, in brief.

SENATE. The democrats have fourteen, and the federalists sixteen. Last year the former had nine and the federalists twenty one.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN—FIVE.
HOUSE. The democrats have one hundred and three, the federalists one hundred and twenty-six, and the abolitionists one. Last year we had eighty-nine, the federalists one hundred and forty, and the abolitionists one.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN—NINETEEN.

Whig Deceit, Piety, and Eloquence.—At the recent whig meeting in Albany, Mr. Caruthers, a member of Congress from Tennessee, spoke of President Tyler, whom he helped send into office in 1840, as follows:—

"When Judas Iscariot betrayed his Master, he had the magnanimity to go out and hang himself. When Benedict Arnold sold his country, he had the decency to run away. But there is John Tyler: he will not die, he will not resign, nor will he hang himself, nor run away. I do not wish to have him assassinated. Oh no!—But if God in his providence should think proper to take him hence, we, my friends, should be among the last to mourn."

The Democracy can have no confidence in a Cabinet that contains Daniel Webster, Walter Forward, and John C. Spencer. When will the President awake to a sense of the danger which environs him?—*Staten Advertiser*.

Resolved.—Gen. Scott, in the annexed extract from a letter to a friend in Ohio, intimates that it is "neither or nothing" with him, in relation to the Presidency. He says:—

"I have been, in many indirect ways, within seven months, operated upon with a view to induce me to consent to be named for the Vice Presidency on the ticket of a very distinguished statesman. I have invariably answered that I had neither claims nor pretensions upon the Presidency or the Vice Presidency; that I was quite indifferent to the first, and that nothing could induce me to think of the second place.—But if nominated by a regular national convention for the Presidency, that I certainly should accept the honor, if I got not a vote in the Union."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 4, 1842.

ELECTION RETURNS.—OXFORD COUNTY.

	Fairfield—Robinson—Appleton.	
18 towns }	2144	714
In our last }	67	51
Andover,	236	30
Bethel,	122	59
Disfield,	136	119
Ramford,	33	22
Gilead,	83	6
Barn,	30	13
Rockbury,	21	2
Letter R,	83	4
New,	8	4
Howards Gore,	20	2
Lake Settlement,	9	
Andover Surplus,	17	
Frederick Acly Grant,	12	
Holmes,	22	
No. 2 west,	14	4
	3353	1035
		330

It will be seen by the above returns that Fairfield's majority, thus far, is more than TWENTY THREE HUNDRED over Robinson, and about 2000 over Federalism and Abolition united. Seven Towns and Plantations remain to be heard from, which will swell our majority 200 more. There are five Towns and Plantations in Oxford that give not one Federal vote.—There are eleven Towns that give SIX Democratic to 58 Federal votes, and fifteen Towns and Plantations that give 1510 Democratic to 160 Federal votes.

Our County Officers are all chosen by overwhelming majorities, varying but little from the gubernatorial vote. The three Senators from this District are elected by nearly 3000 MAJORITY.

'Tis with pride and exultation when we speak of the unyielding devotion of the independent yeomanry of Old Oxford to Democratic principles. At every crisis from the days of the Embargo to the present time, her political faith has stood as firm and unshaken as her everlasting mountains. Cumberland may shout this year at the brilliancy of the "Star in the East," but we recollect in 1840, her "STAR" was dimmed, beclouded and totally eclipsed by the fumes of "Hard Cider," while the Old NORTH STAR gave a steady, safe and constant light.

Senators Elected.—Oxford, 3; York, 3; Cumberland, 4; Lincoln, 4; Penobscot, 4; Piscataquis, 1;—making 19 in all.

In Hancock and Washington districts, and also in Arnoostook district, entitled to 4,—although not fully heard from, the Democratic candidates are undoubtedly elected.

In Waldo, Franklin and Somerset districts, entitled to 6,—there is no choice.

In Kennebec, as to one there is no choice; and whether the other two take their seats, will depend on the decision of the Senate.

Representatives Elected, so far as heard from.

	Democrats.	Federalists.
Oxford,	7	1
York,	10	1
Cumberland,	9	3
Lincoln,	8	4
Hancock,	7	
Washington,	7	
Kennebec,	9	7
Penobscot,	9	1
Somerset,	7	3
Waldo,	1	
Franklin,	1	
Piscataquis,	2	
Arnoostook,	2	
	69	19

POSTLAND. At the second trial in this city on Monday the 26th ult. for two Representatives, no issue was effected. The federal ticket ran about head.

BOUNDARY CORRESPONDENCE. We commence this week the publication of the correspondence between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster and the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts, which preceded the signing of the late Treaty with Great Britain. It is all of it interesting, but much too voluminous for publication entire in our columns. We will, however endeavor to furnish our readers with the most material portion of it.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE UNDER MR. TYLER.—The federal whigs are in an awful state of suspense throughout the country. We mean more particularly those who received the reward for their laborious services in the "hard cider campaign," in the shape of office,—which once in possession of they supposed they supposed they had a lien on for four years, at least. Their pleasant meditations on this score were never once broken in upon by the thought that a man of their own choice would apply the proscription axe, and take from them the reward of all their hard labor in the service of "Typercanoe and Tyler too," to bring about a change in the administration. But a wonderful change has come over their spirits of late. Their airy dreams are likely to prove but the baseless fabric of a vision. The dreadful axe, which they used to laugh to see wielded at the necks of those whose places they were to supply, has been swung at their own devoted necks; and by that same "Tyler too" whose name was in all the chorusses of the multitude of "log cabin melodies," sung before the late Presidential Election. It is not, however, much to be wondered at that these federal office-holders look wild with apprehension and stand agast with fear, when the news—born on every breeze—is sounded in their ears of the

summary removal of the appointment of the old incumbent whiggery as a promise of the "The old rallying change," is reacting

The federal party lately removed from Philadelphia, deploring the sympathy provoking their in-

So far as were caused by his rotation in abusing an they were indebted erts does not state but he admits that Henry Clay, who Congress down to constantly abusing who acts of his ad to keep such men sistans, rather the erment by dismis not that he has an charge. We can to make much pol moval. So far frising from a statu elined to the opin irect, that "a man no right to claim, tion to the whims of his patron, and complaint when re-

However, let the capitated friends, way rejoicing, for much like that of up, all but the tip-

FEDERAL CON- years ago when C comply with a re and deliver up two from the latter St non-compliance y consider the act a crime, all the fo approved the cl and applauded his right of judging a crime or not. of Connecticut an use to comply w error of Rhode Is for attempting to which he had bo six thousand of provisions of a C majority of the years of age, tho same federal pres not the acts charg crime within the tution; and Gov branded with the justifiers of rebell preases which jus-

JOHN Q. ADAM- uents of this in on his return fro a meeting house d he replied in his the most p South, and fight "bloody bones" o cherished at the the Union. Wh for a dissolution ally fears may be "God of Battles calling Wise a " Now that he is like him so well, country that he mander of his li-

Every now ele Clay." It has al as there are edit labor lost on the never be Preside sent of the peopl

The Pittsburg doctrine of "The 1843, the world having the axes

We are alw g order to test a ne in the grasping p formerly used ha the North Pole pearance lately o

"The hand of b buryport Herald d Mass. who are th house built from mill; and that to and the dissipate cry of hard times the habitations in

An exchange ed in terribly frig "Oh heavens!" does come to an e

Mr. Clay at bo to be elected only "House of Repres This year the De 57. "Stop that B

"Fraid he'd spo Syracuse, N. Y. salt, remarked th keep 'ill elected as that!!

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...says:—
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...riably answered that I
...pretensions upon the
...residency; that I was
...first, and that nothing
...of the second place.—
...gular national conven-
...I certainly should
...not a vote in the Union."

EMOCRAT.

BER 4, 1842.

—OXFORD COUNTY.

—Robinson—Appleton.

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...are five Towns and Plan-

...not one Federal vote.

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...to Towns and Plantations

...to 160 Federal votes.

...all chosen by overwhelm-

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...from this District are

...JOURNEY.

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summary removal of some good staunch ciderers, and
the appointment of some Democrat, or re-instatement
of the old incumbent in his place. Truly the hopes of
whiggery are as baseless as the realization of their
promises of the "two dollars a day, and roast beef."
Their old rallying cry, "a change for the sake of a
change," is reacting upon themselves.

The federal papers are publishing a long address
to the public from Jonathan Roberts, who has been
lately removed from the office of Collector for the port
of Philadelphia, drawn up no doubt for the purpose of
exciting the sympathies of the public for himself, and
provoking their indignation against the President.

So far as we can learn, Mr. Roberts' removal was
caused by his refusing to dismiss some of his subordi-
nates in the Custom House, who employed their
time in abusing and vilifying the Government to which
they were indebted for their daily bread. Mr. Rob-
erts does not state each to have been their conduct,
but he admits they were among the warm partisans of
Henry Clay, who are every where, from the Halls of
Congress down to the lowest drunkery in the land,
constantly abusing the President and misrepresenting
the acts of his administration. If Mr. Roberts chose
to keep such men as these for his associates and as-
sistants, rather than retain the confidence of the Gov-
ernment by dismissing them from employment, we see
not that he has any reason to complain at his own dis-
charge. We cannot see that the whigs will be likely
to make much political capital from Mr. Roberts' re-
moval. So far from feeling any sympathy for him ar-
ising from a statement of his grievances, we are in-
clined to the opinion of the Boston Courier on the sub-
ject, that "a man who accepts an office, which he has
no right to claim, voluntarily puts himself in subjec-
tion to the whims, caprices, and perhaps resentments
of his patron, and has no business to utter a word of
complaint when removed."

However, let the Clay whigs whine over their de-
capitated friends, and let the Tyler whigs go on their
way rejoicing, for the fate of both, we opine, will be
much like that of the Kilkenny cats, who ate each other
up, all but the tips of their tails.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY, A CASE IN POINT. A few
years ago when Gov. Seward of New York refused to
comply with a requisition from the Gov. of Virginia
and deliver up two men charged with abducting slaves
from the latter State, and assigned as a reason for his
non-compliance with the requisition that he did not
consider the act of which the two men were accused a
crime, all the federal papers north of the Potomac
approved the course of the New York Governor, and
applauded him for a independence in asserting his
right of judging whether the accusation amounted to
a crime or not. But now, when Governors Cleveland
of Connecticut and Hubbard of New Hampshire, re-
fuse to comply with the requisition of the acting Gov-
ernor of Rhode Island, for a man accused of treason
for attempting to perform the duties of an office to
which he had been called by the vote of more than
six thousand of his fellow citizens, acting under the
provisions of a Constitution ratified by more than a
majority of the male inhabitants of the State over 21
years of age, those two Governors are denied, by the
same federal presses, the right of judging whether or
not the acts charged against the accused, constitute a
crime within the meaning of the United States Consti-
tution; and Governors Cleveland and Hubbard are
branded with the epithets of *debtors of treason* and
justifiers of rebellion by the very party and self-same
presses which justified the conduct of Gov. Seward.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.—The whig and abolition constitu-
ents of this individual gave him a public reception
on his return from Washington. He was received in
a meeting house and greeted with an address, to which
he replied in his usual vehement style, telling his au-
dience the most pitiful stories of the heroics of the
South, and frightening them with a recitation of the
"bloody bones" of nullification; and of the idea still
cherished at the South of the annexation of Texas to
the Union. Whether he explained away his motion
for a dissolution of that Union he now so hypocriti-
cally fears may be jeopardized—or, his appeal to the
"God of Battles" to put down John Tyler—or, his
calling Wise a "demon of hell," is not stated.

Now that he is at home, among those who seem to
like him so well, it is undoubtedly the wish of the
country that he should remain there during the re-
mainder of his life.

Every new election requires a new "Lila of Henry
Clay." It has already run through as many versions
as there are editions of Robinson Crusoe; but it is
labor lost on the part of his friends—Henry Clay can
never be President of the United States with the con-
sent of the people.

The Pittsburgh Sun takes pleasure in endorsing the
doctrine of "The Millers," that on the first of April
1843, the world will be stopped, for the purpose of
having the axes at the north and south poles greased.

We are also gratified in being able to state, that in
order to test a new invention, that lard oil will be used
in the greasing process. It is supposed that the grease
formerly used has not been good, and that the axle at
the North Pole has taken fire, which caused the ap-
pearance lately of the Aurora Borealis.

"The hand of the diligent maketh rich." The New-
buryport Herald relates of two factory girls at Rowley,
Mass. who are this season having a handsome dwelling
house built from the savings of their earnings in the
mills; and that too at a time when the idle, the careless
and the dissipated, having wasted their substance, the
cry of hard times and poverty is resounding through half
the habitations in the land.

An exchange paper says—Parson Miller has succeed-
ed in terribly frightening one simple old lady down east.
"Oh heavens!" cried she the other day, "if the world
does come to an end what shall I do for snuff?"

Mr. Clay at home.—Last year the Democrats were able
to elect only 26 of the 100 members of the Kentucky
House of Representatives, while the whigs chose 74.
This year the Democrats have chosen 43 to the whigs
57. "Stop that Ball!"

"Fraid he spail."—A wag, reading that the whigs of
Syracuse, N. Y. had presented Mr. Clay with 30 Bbls of
salt, remarked that they probably thought he wouldn't
keep 'till elected President.—SAY! won't save him so long
as that!!

THE NEW TARIFF.

We select the following as the most important items,
with the rates of duties imposed:—

Wool, 3 cts per lb and 30 per cent ad valorem.
Woolen cloths in general, 40 cents.
Carpeting, Wilton, Saxony, &c. 65 cts per square yd.
Turkey carpeting, 65 cents per square yard.
Venetian and ingrain carpeting, 30 cts per square yd.
Woolen blankets, 25 to 50 per cent ad valorem.
Woolen and worsted yarns and hose 30 per cent.
Flannels, hosiery, bays, &c. 14 cts per square yd.
Ready made clothing, hats, boots, &c. 50 per cent.
Cotton goods in general, 30 per cent ad valorem.
Silk manufactures in general, \$2.50 per lb.
Silk or satin shoes, 50 cents per pair.
Silk or Satin boots and booties, 75 cents per pair.
Leop manufactured, \$40 per ton.
Tanned cables and cordage, 5 cents per lb.
Yarns and twines of hemp, 6 cents per lb.
Cotton bagging, 4 cents per square yard.
Sail duck, 7 cents per square yard.
Russia sheeting, 25 per cent ad valorem.
Linen cloths and grass cloths, 25 per cent ad valorem.
Painted carpets or floor cloths, 35 cts ad valorem.
Common oil-cloths, 10 cents per square yard.
Iron in bars or bolts, \$17 to \$35 per ton.
Iron in pigs, \$9 per ton.
Iron castings in general, 1 cent per lb.
Iron and steel wire, 5 to 11 cents per lb.
Brass and copper wire, 25 per cent ad valorem.
Nail plates and nail rods, 12 cents per lb.
Iron chains in general, 30 per cent ad valorem.
Iron spikes and nails, 3 cents per lb.
Iron axletrees and Machinery, 5 cents per lb.
Saws—mill, pit, and cross-cut, \$1 each.
Tacks, brads and springs, 5 cents per lb.
Musket, or carbine, \$150.
Axes, chisels, and other cutting tools, 30 per cent ad val.
Shovels, hoes, steelyards, and other hand ware, do.
Hats and bonnets of straw, chip, &c. 35 per cent.
Feathers of all kinds, 25 per cent ad valorem.
Hair cloth, setting, braids, &c. 25 per cent.
India rubber, cloth, webbing, &c. 35 per cent.
Clocks, and all imitation goods, 25 per cent.
Gold and silver manufactures, 30 per cent.
Rough lumber—planks, staves and timber, 25 per cent.
Planed boards, and all manufactures of wood, 30 per cent.
Carriages, musical instruments, canes, &c. 30 per cent.
Cabinet furniture, chairs, sofas, &c. 30 per cent.
Marble manufactures, 30 per cent.
Fancy boxes, combs, baskets, 25 per cent.
Brushes, brooms, buttons, and toys, 30 per cent.
White and red lead, 4 cents per lb.
Ochres, and whiting, 1 cent per lb.
Paper—bank, letter, and wrapping, 17 cents per lb.
Foolscap, post and writing paper, 15 cents per lb.
Paper hangings, 35 per cent ad valorem.
Stationery general, 25 per cent ad valorem.
Books (English) in general, 30 cents per lb.
Fancy soaps—Windsor, Castile, &c. 30 per cent.
Ready, one dollar per gallon.
Spirits in general, 60 to 65 cents per gallon.
Ale, porter, and beer, 20 cents per gallon.
Cigars of all kinds, 40 cents per lb.

Beston and Maine Railway.—The Dover Enquirer in
an article on this subject says:—"This road is now in a
very flourishing condition. The receipts for the months
of July and August were upwards of \$22,000. Ar-
rangements are making for extending it immediately into
the State of Maine to unite with the Portland, Saco and
Portland Railroad. Proposals, it is said, have been
made by the latter company for uniting the two roads
at South Berwick, on terms satisfactory to both com-
panies."

The Bank of France has in her vaults 800 barrels of
five franc pieces, each barrel containing 50,000 francs or
about \$10,000. The gold is packed away in leaden cas-
es, containing 5000 bars of 1000 francs each—in the
neighborhood of \$4,000,000 in each case; and it is re-
presented that an entire apartment of the vaulted de-
partment is filled with these cases, some of which have not
been opened for forty years.

The New Bedford Register states that among other
items of expense incurred and charged to the State by
the Charter King of Rhode Island, is a retainer to the
ancient relic of British sovereignty, "one for 2000
glasses of liquor furnished the King's troops by one grog
seller."

The estimation in which "canonry" holds the intelli-
gence of the people.—Governor Corwin of Ohio, is re-
ported to have lately said, that "many people in this
country believed that the Constitution of the U. States
was made by King George the third." If Corwin be-
lieves the people to be so constitutionally ignorant it
seems to be wonderful that he expects to influence their
votes by the "fandangles" of cookin' whiggery.

The British and the Chinese.—A letter from Macao
dated in April last, written by an officer on board the
French corvette the Danaid, contains the following,
which is found in the Paris papers:—
"The result of this campaign has been that the
English are at present in possession of five important
points, Hong Kong, Amoy, Chusan, Chinghai, and
Ningpo; that the commerce of 40 millions of inhabi-
tants of the four maritime provinces of the Celestial
Empire are in their hands; and that these conquests
have been made with 4000 men and 16 men-of-war,
which the fitting out has cost considerable sums."

Well Said.—"Husband, I don't know where that boy
got his bad temper—not from me I'm sure."
"No my dear—for I don't perceive that you've lost
any!"

MARRIED.

In Augusta, Mr. Daniel Cook to Miss Mary Gill.
In Waterville, Mr. John Ranstead to Miss Heph-
B. Ellis.

DIED.

In Turner, Mrs. Eunice, wife of Col. N. Chase,
aged 40.
In Hallowell, 13th inst. Mr. Solomon Stewart, aged
68.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Oct.

1st, 1842.
Barker James
Bolster David
Briggs Alanson
Boller Charlotte E
Billings M N
Beare Judith
Caldwell John
Crocker Thomas
Caldwell Levi B
Cushman Elias
Chase Peter
Curtis Kingsbury
Dean Lucinda
Deering John
Fogg Simon Jr
Fuller Nathaniel
Haines Albert
Jackson Jairo
Kyle Charity
Landers Jane S
Marston Ebene
Maitin Lauretta B
Metcalf Therau
Mixer Wm L
McAllister Alvin
Prince John C
Ryerson Clammar 2
Ripley Jesse
Ripley Hannah
Snell & Harris
Swain John
Sears W Esq
Stevens Rufus S
Swan Foxwell
Shaw Jairo
Shaw & Howe 2
Shaw Betsey
Twitthell Harriet F
Tallor James
Thayer Alexander
SIMEON NORRIS, P. M.

Notice.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my
son, GEORGE W. VERRY, the remainder of his time
to act and trade for me. I shall therefore claim
none of his wages nor pay any debts he may contract
after this date.
ENOCK PERRY.
Attest—L. Rawson,
Rumford, June 13, 1842. *3w22

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County
of Oxford.

THE undersigned respectfully represent, that the
County road leading from the Widow John P.
Smith's house in Denmark to Isaac Dyer's house in
Baldwin in the County of Cumberland is very circuit-
ous and hilly, and by laying out a new road from said
Widow Smith's, commencing at the County road near
Widow Smith's house and running in a southerly
direction in the most practical place to intersect a said
town road leading by Isaac Dyer's house in said Den-
mark, and to continue on or near said road last men-
tioned in a southeasterly direction to near the head of Great
Hancock Pond, to the northerly line of Lot No. 19 in
the town of Sebago, which is the County line between
the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and from thence
to continue in the most practical route in a southerly
direction, crossing said Lot No. 19, and on, by or near
Chandler Davis' and James Dabb's Farms in said Seba-
go in the County of Cumberland, to intersect the Coun-
ty Road near the Town House in said Sebago, and from
thence to make such alterations in said County road
last mentioned as in your opinion see fit and proper in
the most practical places until you intersect the County
road leading from Hiram Bridge (so called) to Standish
corner, near said Isaac Dyer's house in said Baldwin
will avoid said hills and very much shorten the distance
of said road.—We therefore request your Honor Board
to examine said roads as soon as may be, and cause the
same to be located if your Honors see cause.
Dated at Denmark, August 27, 1842.
NATHANIEL HEAD, & 80 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

Court of County Commissioners, September Term, 1842.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence hav-
ing been received that the petitioners are responsi-
ble and ought to be held to the same, the Court doth
order that the County Commissioners be and they are
ordered to meet the County Commissioners of said County
of Oxford, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of No-
vember next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of
hearing the petitioners and the County Commissioners
Petition; immediately after which view a hearing of the
parties and their witnesses will be had, and such further
measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners
shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered,
that notice be given to all persons and corporations in-
terested in the premises, by causing the same to be pub-
lished in the County of Oxford, and in the Eastern Ar-
gus, a newspaper printed in the County of Cumberland,
all of said notices to be served, posted up, and published
thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that
all corporations and persons interested may attend and
be heard if they see cause.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auc-
tion, on the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 23d
day of November next, at two o'clock P. M. at the
residence of Jonathan S. Farrington in Lovell—all the right
of ABRAHAM ANDREWS, Jr. and STEPHEN AN-
DREWS have to redeem the following de-
scribed Estates and Lots and parts of Lots of Land, viz:
Lot No. 1, in the 1st Division of said County, in the
County of Oxford, adjoining Nathaniel H. Farrington's
Lot No. 11, in the 5th Division in said Sweden.—The
Stand that Abraham Andrews, Jr. formerly lived on and
owed, it being a part of Lot No. 2, in the 3d Division of
said County, containing 1 1/2 acres more or less, and
the right of said land, Daniel Eastman, Jr. now lives on.
The Stand that Andrew Andrews now lives on, it being
a part of Lot No. 2, in the 3d Division of said County,
and the same that was conveyed to Stephen An-
drews by Joshua Whiting by Deed dated December 29th,
1830, the same being subject to a Mortgage to Benjamin
Webster, dated June 22nd, 1833, as per Deed recorded in
the District Registry at Fryeburg in said County, Feb.
15, 1837 & 37b, to which reference is had.—Also Lot No. 24 in the
5th Division in Sweden in said County.—A part of the 4th
Division Lot in Fryeburg in said County, containing a-
bout 63 acres, belonging to the original right of Benja-
min Barker—20 acres in Lot No. 5 in the 3d Division
of said County, in said County, and 17 acres of the
same being subject to a Mortgage given by Abraham & Stephen
Andrews to Benjamin Webster bearing date June 13th,
1840, as per Deed recorded in the Oxford Registry,
Western District, Feb. 18, 1840 37b & 38b, to which
reference is had for a more particular description of
the property.—The Stand that Rumford property was
conveyed to by Benjamin Barker, dated June 13th, 1840,
to cure the payment of \$1800 and interest.—Also, the right
in equity said Abraham Andrews, Jr. and Stephen An-
drews of Lovell in said County, have in and to redeem
the following described real Estate, situated in said Lov-
ell, viz:—Lot No. 50 in the 1st Division—Lot No. 61
in the 1st Division—Lot No. 17 in the 1st Division—
Lot No. 22 in the 1st Division, the same being subject
to a Mortgage Deed given to John Perley to secure the
payment of \$2000 and interest as per Deed recorded in
the District Registry at Fryeburg in said County, Feb.
15, 1837 & 37b.
J. S. FARRINGTON, Deputy Sheriff.
Lovell, Sept. 21st, 1842. 3w22

FARM for Sale,

IN RUMFORD,
PLEASANTLY situated on the Androscoggin Riv-
er, about 1/2 mile within 2 1/2 miles of Rumford Corner.
It contains 80 acres of upland of a good quality, well
wooded, watered, and a good pasture; likewise, about
25 acres of first rate Intervale under a high state of cul-
tivation, with convenient buildings thereon,—cuts from
20 to 25 tons of hay. House and Barn supplied with
water by an Aqueduct from a never failing spring.
Lumber, and a part of the tools of the farming
trade will be sold, (if wanted), and all at a bargain that
cannot fail to suit any one that wants a profitable farm
and a pleasant situation.
Terms liberal. For further particulars, enquire of the
subscriber on the premises.
Rumford, Sept. 26th, 1842. AMOS DWINEL.
It 23

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold
at public Vendue at the Store of Houghton & Bir-
ce in Paris, on Saturday, the 29th of October next, at
two o'clock P. M., all the right which JAMES G.
JOYES has in equity on the 29th November last, to re-
deem Lot of land numbered Ninety in the East part of
Woodstock, granted to Gorham Academy—the same be-
ing mortgaged to Phineas Stearns, March 17, 1841, to
secure payment of the sum of \$375 on demand and in-
terest. Terms six months credit with undoubted secu-
rity.
SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Dept. Sheriff.
Paris, Sept. 1st, 1842. 3w21

Last Call!

THE subscribers hereby give notice to all persons in-
debted to them by note or account, that unless
some arrangement is made by the first of October, the
demands will be left for collectors.
HAMDON & HARLOW.
Paris, Sept. 5, 1842. It 13

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned
that he has been and taken upon himself the trust
of Administrator of the estate of
ISAAC WHITTEMORE,
late of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, giving
notice to all persons indebted to the said deceased, to make
immediate payment; and those who have any demands there-
on, to exhibit the same to ISAAC WHITTEMORE.
Rumford, Sept. 20, 1842. 21

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

CATTLE SHOW AT NORWAY.

October 19, 1842.

THE members of the OXFORD COUNTY AGRICUL-
TURAL SOCIETY will convene at Antho-
ny Bennett's Hotel, in Norway Village, on the morning
of the Cattle Show at 9 o'clock, at which time the So-
ciety will be called to order.

All articles intended for exhibition or premiums must
be deposited in their proper places, and all Stock for ex-
hibition must be in the pens before 9 o'clock, and the
owners intention with the affidavits, &c., in writing,
must be deposited with the Secretary by 8 o'clock.

The awarding Committee will proceed to the exami-
nation in their several Departments at one half past 9
o'clock. After the committees have retired the exhibi-
tion will be open to spectators.

A procession will be formed at Bennett's precisely at
half past eleven o'clock A. M., under the direction of
Col. Henry R. Rawson (Chief Marshal) from whence it
will move to the Universalist Meeting House, where,
after appropriate exercises, an Address will be delivered
by FRANCIS O. J. SMITH, Esq. after which the pro-
cession will again form and return to Bennett's, where
a dinner will be provided for the Society.

At 2 o'clock the Society will reassemble at the Meet-
ing House to hear the Reports of the Awarding Com-
mittees. After the Committees have completed their
duties, the Society will be called to order and proceed to
the choice of Officers for the ensuing year.
As it will be a business day it is desirable that all in-
terested will be punctual in their attendance at the hour,
and see that all articles for exhibition or premiums are
early in their places, that every article may be properly
arranged for exhibition.

COMMITTEES ON PREMIUMS.

Committee on Wheat, Indian Corn, Sheep & Swine.
Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Jesse Howe, Sumner.
Cattle and Horses, Levi Whitman, Norway.
Stephen Emery, Paris.
Rufus Stowell, Paris.
Committee on Potatoes and other Roots.
Henry C. Reed, Norway.
Eleanor Dunham, Jr. Paris.
John Conant, Sumner.
Committee on Horticulture and Silk.
Peter O. Virgin, Rumford.
Jonathan B. Smith, Norway.
Asaph Kirtledge, Paris.
Committee on Butter and Cheese.
Thomas Clark, Paris.
John Briggs, Sumner.
Cyrus Thompson, Hartford.
Committee on Horses and Cattle.
Isabiah Bartlett, Norway.
Lucius Loring, Buckfield.
America Farrar, Buckfield.
Committee on Next Stock.
Austin Holmes, Paris.
Nash Prince, Buckfield.
James Halsey, Sumner.
Rooms for Exhibition and pens for next Stock, &c.,
will be furnished at Anthony Bennett's Hotel, free of ex-
pense to the Society. Persons arriving at the Village
with Stock or articles for Exhibition, will please call on
E. F

